

第八章

向量法

第8章

8.1 复数 8.2 正弦量 8.3 相量法基础 8.4 电路定律的相量形式

8.1 复数

$$j = \sqrt{-1} \quad \text{代数式 } F = a + jb \quad \text{几何形式 } F = |F|(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) = |F|e^{j\theta}$$

$$\cos\theta + j\sin\theta = e^{j\theta} = \angle\theta \quad (\text{欧拉公式}) \quad = |F| \angle\theta$$

$$F = a + jb$$

$$F = |F|(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)$$

共轭

$$F^* = a - jb$$

$$\begin{cases} a = |F|\cos\theta \\ b = |F|\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |F| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = \arctan \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

模 $|F|$, 辐角 $\theta = \arg F$, 实部 $\operatorname{Re}[F]$, 虚部 $\operatorname{Im}[F]$

运算: ① 加减 $F_1 \pm F_2 = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$

$$\text{② 乘除 } F_1 F_2 = |F_1| |F_2| \angle(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad F_1 / F_2 = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} \angle(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$\text{③ } F F^* = (a^2 + b^2)$$

8.2 正弦量

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi) \quad u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

激励和响应均为同频率的正弦量的线性电路

同频率正弦量加减, 数量, 求导, 积分与均为正弦函数

任何周期信号可分解为正弦分量

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos(k\omega t + \theta_k)$$

正弦量三要素: 幅值, 角频率 ω , 初相位 ψ

(同频同函数) 相位差 $\varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_1) - (\omega t + \varphi_2) = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 \quad |\varphi| \leq \pi$

$\varphi = 0$ 同相 $\varphi = \pm\pi$ 反相 $\varphi > 0$ 超前 $\varphi < 0$ 滞后

周期性电流电压有效值

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt} \quad U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2 dt}$$

均方根值

$$\text{正弦: } I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

测量仪测出有效值

8.3 相量法的基础

$$\text{电路方程是微分方程 } LC \frac{di}{dt} + RC \frac{du}{dt} + U_C = U(t)$$

$$\text{电阻 } R \quad \text{电感 } L \quad \text{电容 } C \quad Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = U_s$$

∴ 正弦稳态电路方程是一组同频正弦函数描述的代数方程

角频率(相同), 有效值, 初相位(不同)

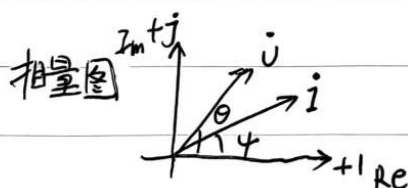
$$\text{复函数 } F(t) = \sqrt{2} I e^{j(\omega t + \psi)} \quad \text{实部 } \operatorname{Re}[F(t)] = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \psi) = i(t)$$

$$F(t) = \sqrt{2} I e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\text{复数 } \sqrt{2} I e^{j\psi} \quad \dot{I} \text{ 相量} = I e^{j\psi}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \psi) \Leftrightarrow \dot{I} = I \angle \psi \quad (\text{加 } \omega \text{ 可省略})$$

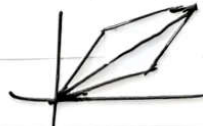
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = U \angle \theta \quad \frac{110}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ$$



$$\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6 \angle 30^\circ + 4 \angle 60^\circ = 6 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}j \right) + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j \right)$$

$$\text{同频率正弦量加减: } u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2}(\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2)e^{j\omega t}]$$

用相量图(三角形/平行四边形法则)



正弦量的微分、积分运算

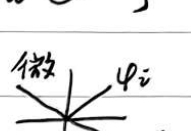
$$i = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \psi) \Leftrightarrow \dot{I} = I \angle \psi$$

$$\text{微 } \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}] = \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2} j\omega \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$\text{积 } \int i dt = \int \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}] dt = \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2} \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow j\omega \dot{I} \quad (\text{数量}) = \omega I \angle (\psi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\int i dt \rightarrow \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} = \frac{I}{\omega} \angle (\psi - \frac{\pi}{2})$$



相量法: 时域问题 → 复数问题 微分方程 → 代数方程

直流分析可用于交流电路

相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的非时变线性电路

8.4 电路定律的相量形式

1. 电阻元件 VCR



$$\text{时域: } i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) \quad u_R(t) = R i(t) = \sqrt{2} R I \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$\text{相量: } \dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i \quad \dot{U}_R = R \dot{I} \angle \psi_i \quad \dot{U}_R = R \dot{I}$$

$$\text{瞬时功率 } P_R = U_R i = U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \psi_i)]$$

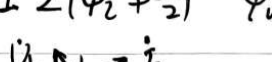
2. 电感元件 VCR



$$\text{时域: } i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) \quad u_L(t) = \omega L I \cos(\omega t + \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{相量: } \dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i \quad \dot{U}_L = \omega L \dot{I} \angle (\psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \psi_u = \psi_i + 90^\circ$$

$$U_L \text{ 有效} = \omega L I$$



阻抗, 导纳在电感中:

$$\text{感抗 } X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L \quad (\Omega) \quad \text{阻碍电流的能力}$$

$$\text{感纳 } B_L = \frac{1}{\omega L} = \frac{1}{2\pi f L} \quad (S)$$

$$\dot{U} = j X_L \dot{I} \quad \dot{I} = j B_L \dot{U}$$

$$P_L = -U_L I \sin 2(\omega t + \psi_i) \quad \text{电感只储能不耗能}$$

3. 电容元件 VCR



$$\text{时域: } U(t) = \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \psi_u) \quad i(t) = \sqrt{2} \omega C U \cos(\omega t + \psi_u + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{相量: } \dot{U} = U \angle \psi_u \quad \dot{I}_C = \omega C \dot{U} \angle (\psi_u + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$I_C = \omega C U \quad \psi_i = \psi_u + 90^\circ$$



$$\dot{U} = j X_C \dot{I} = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \dot{I}$$

$$\text{容抗: } X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C} \quad (\Omega) \quad P_C = -U I_C \sin 2(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

$$\text{容纳: } B_C = \omega C \quad (S) \quad \text{不储能}$$

4. 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

$$\sum \dot{I} = 0 \quad \sum \dot{U} = 0$$